The Collegian

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR

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. . EDITORIALS . .

FILM FANCIES

SOME of our readers have asked us for an explanation of our apparent contempt for "people who can have a thoroughly good time at a movie." Now, we have no contempt whatever for these people; on the contrary, we rather envy them in the possession of an avenue of more or less innocent pleasure which is wholly closed to us, and desire to protect them from such false notions as we were speaking of in our consideration of the "Bigger and Better" fetish. But, since we are drawn into a consideration of the movies, we think it might be well to quote Mr. William Morris Houghton, a journalist of extraordinary good sense, on the subject:

"To anyone," says Mr. Houghton, "who by choice or condemnation has made a habit of the movies, there comes sooner or later the realization that here is an institution not simply silly and cheap, but silly and cheap in its own peculiar manner. It has a flavor, or an odor, or an atmosphere, or what have you, that, however objectionable, is typical and distinctive. Whence comes it? We hope the following analysis is not all old stuff.

"The movies are preoccupied with sex. Pious gentlemen like the soft-treading Mr. Hays will no doubt prefer the term, 'love interest.' But sex it is, if we are to be honest with ourselves and with the pulchritudinous children whose shadows are forever kissing and hugging each other on a million screens from coast to coast. The reason for this preoccupation is obvious. In all history there has never been another box-office attraction to equal sex. The gentlemen who control the movies are well aware of this and determined not to forego its advantages. But theirs is a special problem. . . The vast majority whose dimes and quarters the movie magnates must seduce are country people to whom sex appeal is something highly intoxicating and wicked. They have raised up a multitude of censorship boards to protect them from its corruption. The special problem of the movie magnate, therefore, is so to disguise his exploitation of sex that it won't be too readily recognized and still retain its potency.

"He has chosen for his purpose a cheap perfume made up in equal parts of obvious hypocrisy and gross sentimentality. There must always be the hint of matrimony, past or future, to sanctify the ravenous love-making. Attempts at rape may be frequent if they emphasize the purity of the intended victims. Legs, bosoms, wild parties, suggestive dancing may be introduced if passed off as the foibles of the wicked rich. The result is exactly what it always is when perfume is used to remove something that really requires soap or ventilation."

Mr. Houghton, has, we think, caught and portrayed the spirit of the movie to a nicety. Only one of his statements must be qualified, which is that "country people" to whom sex appeal is something intoxicating and wicked form the vast majority whose dimes and nickles the movie magnates must seduce. Being a Gothamite, Mr. Houghton thinks of anyone who lives outside of New York City as a "country person." But from any statistics we ever perused, we were led to believe that the movie is as well patronized in New York as in any other city or town in the country, so if we were to take the gentleman at his word, there are relatively quite as many "hicks" in New York, or Chicago, or San Francisco, as there are in any of the outlying districts. Country people are by no means unanimous in considering sex appeal intoxicating and wicked, nor are all persons who think thus country people, nor is the contrary system of thought a strictly urban quality. For "country," then, read "silly" and the applicability of the analysis is complete.

CHARITY FOR EXPEDIENCY'S SAKE

THOMAS F. COAKLEY, D. D., writing in "America," exhorts Catholics to donate to charity while they live, rather than waiting until they die. He cites what he calls the "brilliant" and "luminous" example of a Mr. Forsythe, who has erected and endowed a dental clinic in Boston, and who still lives to enjoy a "genuine thrill . . . in the knowledge that the money with which he was blessed is being used to promote health, and that thereby public happiness is being immeasurably increased."

People who contemplate leaving something to charity by will are told that their donation will, without doubt, be subject to litigation, to the perils of the stock market, to the not always close supervision of trustees, and to the mercies of state inheritance tax laws. Also it begins to appear that heirs are in all cases ungrateful, and contest wills, that they lack both sense and virtue, and think so little of their parents "that they do not even attend the anniversary Mass offered for the repose of their unquiet souls."

Sagacious observers are of the opinion that "money left to children is the ruin not only of the fortune thus disposed of, but of the children as well." Would it not be better, the writer asks, for the parents to follow Mr. Forsythe's example "than to spoil children by giving them money they did not earn, which they do not appreciate, and which they do not know how to use? Is it not the reason why so many of our Catholic young men, the heirs of their father's hard work, turn to drink and evil associates and disgrace once honored names? Is it not the reason why so many Catholic girls contract unfortunate marriages, and lose their virtue and their faith?"

Moreover, we are told, "of the money occasionally left to charity in wills, very little ever reaches the designated object. The greed of avaricious children, which does not shrink from dragging the fair name of the parents through the courts, the failure of those making the will to have it properly witnessed, or signed, or dated, the frequent stupidity and iniquity of executors, the taxes levied by Federal and State governments, the inevitable lawyers' fees, all eat up much of what was fondly hoped would be a perpetual prayer for the testator's soul . What a shock it will be to some of us in purgatory when we realize, all too late, what we could have done and failed to do with our money. How must they turn in their graves, those frugal souls, when they see the money for which they labored, not eight, but eighteen hours and more a day, for a life time, and some of which they destined for charity, being diverted from its purpose by their wayward children, and squandered on expensive automobiles, movie-actresses and jazz." We are finally cited the horrible example of Henry Clay Frick, who left Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, $5,000,000, which it hasn't received yet, and are exhorted to give money to charity while we are yet alive.

Now, the main idea of this article, that charity can be more intelligently served by a live donor than by a will, is quite an excellent one, but we are disposed to believe that Dr. Coakley has taken a very unfortunate point of view in the exposition of his idea. His cause is not to be furthered by devoting his main energy to telling prospective donors that their children and heirs are without doubt unintelligent scamps, wastrels, and ingrates, and that they are therefore to be cut off without a penny, charity to receive not one whit less than their whole fortunes. Worse yet, his cause is not to be furthered by a tacit implication that one's sole motive for charity should be the obtaining of a sort of insurance against possible regrets in purgatory. Solicitors for charity, we think, would do well to put a clapper on such earnest but ill-advised advocates as Dr. Coakley; would do well to take his discourse as an object lesson of what a solicitor ought not to say.

THE ORACLE SPEAKS

MR. BRUNO LESSING, who gives us "Something To Think About" every day, recently brought forth a gem worthy of comment. Mr. Lessing opined that maybe the people who advocate early marriage are right, or maybe the people who advocate late marriage are right, or maybe the participants in a "May-December" marriage are right. It soon appeared, however, that none of them were absolutely right, for Mr. Lessing's dictum was "Marry when you feel like it. Marry when you feel that you are in love. Marry when you feel that you will be very unhappy if you don't marry." In this vein he went on to say that a man should marry whenever he got the inspiration, with no thought as to whether or not he was capable of supporting a wife, and less thought as to whether or not he would be able to rear a family rightly. "Listen with all respect to the advice of your elders, but heed it not; do what you please," seems to be the verdict.

By implication, the article propounds a doctrine something like this: "If you are in love, or think you are, or imagine you might possibly come to be, marry anyone who will have you, in all haste. Come all ye morons and misfits, increase and multiply, that the world may boast of a greater number of morons and misfits, (three loud cheers), and, chorus: 'For Love makes the world go round!' "

MODERN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

By H. G. Wells

A TIME will come when Oxford and Cambridge, Yale and Harvard, will stand empty and clear for the amateur architect and the sight-seeing tourist." These words were uttered by none other than H. G. Wells, and according to him are to imply to all colleges and universities in the world. This gentleman also avers that, "The universities fail to do any adequate educational work upon the larger part of the youngsters who spend what are perhaps the cardinal years of their lives in colleges. Only a minority do sound work. They do it against current opinion." He continues, "I think we must be prepared to cut out this three or four year holiday at Oxford and Cambridge and their American compeers from the lives of the young men we hope to see playing leading parts in the offices of the world. It is too grave a loss of time at a crucial period; it establishes the defensive attitude too firmly in the face of the forcible needs of life."

Such extracts as these and more show the derisive attitude of this author against modern educational institutions. The article from which these were taken proved to be rather interesting, coming from a mind which seems different from most, but unfortunately is not based on sound principles. Mr. Wells even went so far as to say that he knew three or four university graduates with undergraduate sons who were bitterly disappointed in their offspring. None can deny that such cases exist. They always have, and it is safe to say that they always will. But is that any reason to condemn a college or university? After all, the wasteful ones only compose a minority and a smill minority at that.

I could go on at length and give more adverse criticisms, but it is not my purpose to do so here. It was bad enough for Mr. Wells to condemn the modern educational institutions as he did, but he did not have the good grace to stop there. There was a little grain of truth in some of his accusations and as such a reader could not afford entirely to ignore the article. But this author even went so far as to put forth a new method of education to take the place of the present one. He says, "All the antiquated nonsense of calling people bachelors and masters and doctors of arts and sciences might very well go with the gown and hoods that recall some medieval alchemist or inquisitor to limbo. They mean nothing. There is no presumption that a man who has a diploma, or whatever they call it, of M. A., is even a moderately educated man." He follows this by writing, "As early as fifteen or sixteen a youth should be brought into contact with realities and kept in contact with realities from that age on. That does not mean that he will make an end of learning, but only that henceforth he will go on learning—and continue learning for the rest of his life—in relation not to the subjects of a curriculum, but the realities he is attacking."

Mr. Wells then quotes Carlyle, who wrote, "The modern university is a university of books." From this he draws his "practical educational institution," forming, however, I believe, a different conception from that which Carlyle had in view. Wells contends that the university should be a world one and as such should be nothing more than a great universal literature, and one made accessible by translations into every prevalent language. "Each language and people will still produce its own literature, expressive of its own esthetic spirit and developing its own distinctive possibilities, but the literature of ideas must be a world-wide literature sustaining one world-wide civilization. To this sustaining contemporary literature in its variety and abundance our young people of all classes must go for their general conception of life, and throughout all their subsequent lives they will follow it and react to it and develop mentally to it."

This theory, while interesting, is not practicable. In the first place, and Mr. Wells calls himself a historian, would the theories and writings of one country interest another to any extent? Would they be practicable in countries besides those for which they exist? And, furthermore, if all peoples and all races were to educate themselves from one common literature would it not be safe to assume that all would eventually merge into a civilization that would be universal? Surely, reading universal books would tend to universal conceptions, ideas and methods. But we know this could never happen. The best illustration we have is Ireland today. Races and countries differ in methods, traditions and customs. These have been imparted by years of heredity and are not to be changed. The law of custom and tradition is such that it is a big part of man that it is not to be interfered with.

Thus we can see what would happen to Mr. Wells' "universal method" of education. Just to show how radical and unlogical he is to recall the last article that I quoted, in which he said, "Each language and people will still produce its own literature, expressive of its own esthetic spirit and developing its own distinctive possibilities, but the literature of ideas must be a world wide literature sustaining one world wide civilization." Is not the above contradictory? If people had the same ideas and same civilization, how could it be that they would produce distinctive literature and such. Perhaps if the reader uses the mind of Wells he could fathom it out from reason.

CLARENCE A. LEAL, '28.

THE OPEN-AIR THEATRE

THE drama has always been simplest and most genuine when it has had its setting in the open. The two great periods of literary drama came at times when men were naturally disposed to take their dramatic productions out of doors. The great Greek masters lived before the indoor theatre was thought of, and the glories of the age of Shakespeare in England came when the drama had again left the indoors and developed on stages open to the sky. During our own day there has been a revival in this type of drama, for not since the theatre of the late Elizabethan decadence was roofed over, have there been so many productions staged in the open and so many outdoor theatres as there are today. This current revival has brought into being countless dramatic festivals and pageants. So today, we find the ancient and historic theatres of Greek and Roman origin being cleared of their ruins and being made suitable for the revival and annual production of classic plays. Not only in far away Europe do we find this new increase of interest in the open-air theatre, but here in our own country and still nearer, here in our immediate vicinity do we find the results of this movement. We have here in Berkeley, a beautiful Greek theatre, built not for archeololical curiosity, but to satisfy a very pressing need for such an open-air structure. Then we have the Bohemian Grove, a purely natural theatre, situated in a picturesque and beautiful grove.

Incidentally, all open-air theatres may be divided into three classes. First there are the purely architectural theatres of large stone or concrete structure. In this group belong all Greek and Roman theatres. In the second class we find what is called the nature or forest theatre. The stage of such a theatre is usually an open place in the woods or on a mountain side, with a picturesque natural background. Of the nature theatres, perhaps the best known in Europe are the Harz Mountain theatre at Thale in Germany, and the theatre at Hertenstein, near Lucerne. Here in America we have the pageant theatre at Peterborough, New Hampshire, and the Bohemian Grove theatre in California. The third type is the garden theatre, one that utilizes the trees and shrubs of nature as background, but often adding incidental architectural features, such as treillage-work and stairways. The theatres of the Italian villa gardens are the most notable historic examples.

It is curious that the majority of modern Greek theatres in the world are found in our own state of California. The obvious reasons for this lie in the facts that the climate of California is such that an open-air structure affords the maximum of usefulness, and that the inhabitants are outdoor people and lovers of Nature and all that the open offers.

Besides the Hearst Greek theatre in Berkeley, there is the Greek theatre at Point Loma, overlooking the Pacific ocean. Then there is the so-called "Greek Theatre" at Bakersfield, which follows the Roman type in almost every detail. The structure is in effect a miniature Roman theatre. There is another open-air theatre at Pomona College, Claremont, California. The auditorium of this theatre is modelled after the Hearst Greek theatre, but the stage has a background of the natural theatre type. Another theatre of great size in pure classic style is to be built in one of the parks of Los Angeles. It is to be similar to the Hearst theatre and is to be two hundred feet long by fifty feet wide.

—WILLIAM J. AHLBACH, '28.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE BIBLE ON LITERATURE

THE greatest seller among books today is the Bible. If it accounts for the largest sale, then necessarily it must be the most demanded book in print. A book of so great popularity dating back thousands of years, surely has stood the test of time and may be considered as a masterpiece of the first rank. We know that as soon as an author meets the public's taste and gains a huge success with his book, there are countless imitators who copy the style and general text of the success. No one could ever imitate the contents of the Bible because they are inspired words. But they can borrow the style and snatch precious morsels either to recreate them for modern thought, or parpaphrase them in a different meaning. These things they have done as we shall see when we review the shining lights of literature disregarding thousands of minor writers. Let us start from the beginning of English Literature and come down the ages.

The first writer we meet is Caedmon. He is our earliest writer on record and a versifier of the Bible. He sings of the creation of the world and its early stage. Men of his time contend that Caedmon was inspired. But a greater light appears on the horizon. The enlightener of his time is coming into our view.

It is St. Bede. He, the greatest and most reliable historian of early Britain, and representative of his age of literature is strongly influenced by the "Book of Books," and translates many parts of it. How much we will never know, for many of his writings have been burnt by conquerors of the Isle. Unhappily this was the fate of his masterly translation of the gospel of St. John. The influence of the Bible does not stop at his selection as the theme, but he also makes use of its style and wording in his secular writings. For hosts of others it has stood as a guide, as a helper, as a goal for style and story.

It is in the Bible that St. Francis the precursor of Dante, found many of his inspiring and elevating themes.

All the great masters in the middle ages, as St. Thomas of Aquinas, St. Bonaventure, Dun Scotus, were lights of the Church and giants of literature who expounded many a parable or miracle of that great store house of knowledge, the Bible.

Milton broke into the first ranking poets when he selected the Genesis to reproduce into his masterpiece. "Paradise Lost" is an epic of over ten thousand lines describing in twelve books the fall of man. He then followed with "Paradise Regained," which tells in two thousand lines the redemption of man. These books are based directly on the Bible, although far from the Catholic idea, for in many lines strains of Arianism can be detected.

Thus we could go down the ages step by step and at each period point out the writers who went to the best seller for ideas and style. Ruskin and all of America's first poets and writers drew from this bottomless well. Names like Byrd, Godfrey, Roger Williams, Cotton Mather are not strange to us. These men, the pioneers of American literature, went to the well for style and thought.

The reader thus sees how the Bible runs through literature like a backbone. It is the shining goal for all writers at all times. Thus the Bible has influenced literature and thus it will influence literature till the end of time, acting as a guide post and a purifier in styles for all men.

—JOSEPH CLAUSE, '29.

A man may have a great mass of knowledge, but if he has not worked it up by thinking it over for himself, it has much less value than a far smaller amount which he has thoroughly pondered.

—Schopenhauer.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.

—Swift.

Drama

I. R. McVAY

LOVE 'EM AND LEAVE 'EM

NOW that ye editor "Dick" has given his sanction to an enlargement of the space devoted to this section, we are faced with a fuller expression, but at no time has there ever been such a feeling of hopelessness and inadequacy of expression as we have to indulge ourselves in in the reviews of the plays that have come under our notice in the last few weeks. To begin with, there is at the President Theatre "Love 'Em and Leave 'Em," a comedy written by George Abbott and John Weaver, and not any too well written at that. This collection of nondescript vagaries, while it is light and frothy, and not supposed to have strong, hard lights thrown upon it, is intermittantly whimsical, humorous, pathetic, and punk. It is clearly a case of a playwright putting some very interesting material into a very poor structure. Certainly, although the formula works hand in hand with the material and dialogue for the most part, at times it would seem that the formula went out to lunch while the other two kept right on working. For instance, at the beginning of the third act, there is something that could be appreciated aside from the play, but it must be used to bolster up a "short show." Ginsberg Department store is giving a grand pageant, one of those things that are usually simply awful as far as a spectator is concerned. At any rate, it had nothing much to do with the action of the play, as that was progressing at a high speed at the moment and any attempt at comic relief was a source of irritation. But we can only tell you about the machinery of the thing; how it was done; suffice it that one can gather an idea of the importance of the occasion relative to the play itself, when we tell you how great was the laughter occasioned by this section of the third act. Abbot and Weaver should hesitate before calling themselves dramatists by reason of the manner in which their incidents are marshalled. Such a title does not and can not follow a rendition of this bit of sublimated vaudeville.

Though the play is thin and makes no great demands upon one's cerebral matter, it makes you laugh and now and then and stirs your emotions, which means that some consideration must be afforded the writers for their drawing of the mass of boarders at Ma Woodruff's.

The play, in all its "slanguage" furbelows, is an introduction to the backstage view of the Ginsberg Department Store employees at home. And the plot, as it is, concerns itself mainly with the sisters, Mamie and Janie Walsh. With these two, the authors manage to piece out their story. Janie is one of those winsome and appealing young ladies, posing as an innocent with a subtle calculation behind each pose, who willfully intrigues with her art, the gentlemen friends who surround her. They are smitten, and gush with heartfelt sympathy. Her sister, Mamie, is a resourceful young woman, whose peace and happiness in life is continually harassed by the attacks of her thoughtless sister. And how that young lady remained faithful to a promise to mother her orphan sister.

The first instance we have to let us in on the character of Janies occurs when she casts a charm over Mamie's "boy friend" by her ingenuous art. The climax of the play is reached through the ambition of Janie. She wants to get something for nothing, and indulges in the pastime of playing the ponies with other people's money. And, as in many cases of speculation, the ponies Janie picks manage to do everything but win. It comes to a stage where an account of Janie's stewardship is demanded and again she puts off the inevitable, and proceeds to shift the whole affair on the shoulders of her sister, by intimating that someone, meaning Mamie, stole the pageant money. But Mamie carries on even in the face of that thrust.

Her scheme for the recovery of the money takes the shape of a great "crap game" in which she manages to win back all the money from Lem Woodruff, for whom her sister had been a willing dupe in his scheme of appropriating the bets he was supposed to place. The great game is a fitting climax to the act and the environment of the play, and manages to become as exciting as a three-ringed circus.

The contrast between the two sisters succeeds in giving the comedy a decided element of character portrayal and gives expression to a simple little domestic comedy that echoes a difficulty in more than one family in our country. It makes something to see and enjoy—if you don't see through it.

EASY COME—EASY GO

In the matter of quality, "Easy Come —Easy Go" amounts to a considerable let-down when compared with "The Show-Off." The reason, which we do not give as positive, is perhaps economical, as such matters as royalties and salaries run to a neat sum over any length of time. As a consequence, there follows either a closed house or a cheaper production. So it may be that Henry Duffy's latest presentation has a reason for its existence at the Alcazar Theatre, but we feel assured that such a reason does not warrant our giving a detailed explanation of what our impressions of the production amounted to.

The farce has been written by Edwin Curtis. For its action the long arm of coincidence is giving a severe stretching while the author attempts to remove, from the confines of his chest, some ponderous remarks about success that amount to mere platitudes.

And so it is we find two bank robbers boarding a train, escaping with a great deal of stolen securities and not much ready cash. One of them is refined and intelligent and very nervous, very nervous. His companion is heavy in physique and not overly graceful, but it could not be said of him that he lacks vivacity. Certainly as a comical picture, we laughed at his gutteral expressions and his magniloquence. After a great deal of persiflage in a parlor car, which contrives a number of comical scenes, these two worthies manage to escape to a health farm, following a "big business man" to the place. Of course there is a detective and a case of masquerading assisted by our "big business man," who has soured on society because it will have none of his bluntness and coarseness. He later resolves to foist one of these crooks upon those who regard him with contempt. He plans to introduce the crook as a great financial leader of Wall Street, and then sit back and laugh at the efforts of the group to curry the favor of the newly arisen one. But this stimulent to the young crook reacts in such a way as to be unfortunate to the banker, who becomes a source of repentance to the young bank robber. In his new position our young friend assumes the responsibility of setting the world around him in its proper order. At this point his success reminds us of a Horation Alger hero, and the play becomes maudlin and childish, even if it is supposed to be farce.

But the antics of Phil Tead as the young crook, Dick Twain, and those of Thomas Mills, as Jimy Bailey, the second crook, will reward you if you do happen to attend this production.

THE ADULTS OF THE THEATRE

You have at times, without doubt, heard much about the depressing moral reaction of the theatre upon the minds of the audience. In many instances the allegation is true, but at the same time there is another instance to consider, aside from any debate upon the schemes of producers to undermine the morals of the country.

We know for a fact that the life of the legitimate theatre depends upon a certain amount of economic stability. And we can feel sure that standards cannot be raised above the tastes of audiences so long as the bread is buttered, perhaps sugared, by that very democratic expression of purchase of seats by the majority. If you do not believe that, allow the expression of, first a motion picture producer, and then a producer of the legitimate stage to temper your belief.

Jesse Lasky, in the course of a luncheon, recently given at New York, told his listeners that his corporation had expended many thousands of dollars in the attempt to make a picture that would represent an intelligent expression of a higher standard than the ordinary run of films, but unfortunately could not be appreciated by the public. The cost of production could not be covered by the number of tickets purchased.

Perhaps we may find a cause in the very sharp observations of Arthur Hopkins, who has this to say about the type of mind that attends our theatres: "The theatre in America today is adapted in general to the understanding of an eight-year-old mind. It is too much to expect that it be developed in one bound, but at least we are justified in demanding that it measure up to the comprehension of the age of sixteen . . . There is no longer any excitement in the experience of playgoing. Everywhere I went in Europe, the audiences were moved to a passionate intensity of interest and stirred to an eager and often violent discussion of the play they were attending . . There is nothing more tragic to me than the complacent, unmoved faces that pour out of our Broadway theares after the play." Is he right?

—I. R. McVAY.

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Sports

RAYMOND J. ARATA, Editor

SAINT MARY'S TO PLAY ARMY

On next Sunday, September 26, "Slip" Madigan's Varsity will make its 1926 debut at Ewing Field against the Army team.

Last year the Saints played the Army late in the season when the Madigan machine was in a well-oiled condition. But this year the Army will be our first opponents. When the "khaki boys" go on the field against us they will have already had one game under their belt. The Army opened up their season against the Barbarians two weeks ago and defeated them 47-0; all of which would indicate that they are much stronger than they were last year. In fact several critics who watched the Army in their initial appearance claim that this team will cause quite a rumpus in football circles this year. A certain Lieutenant, Gilmour, seems to be the Army's outstanding performer; he is an open field runner par excellence.

The Saints will be playing under difficulties that are common to all initial appearances. There are always some few flaws that remain hidden during practice sessions; it takes a real honest-to-goodness game to iron them out. And from all indications the contest on September 26, will be such a game.

THE FIRST CASUALTY OF THE 1926 SEASON

William Clark, registered from Ventura High School, and trying out for a tackle position on the Freshman team, had the misfortune to break his collar-bone last week. He will be out for most of the season, and his hefty figure and fighting qualities will be sorely missed by Louis Conlan in the coming Stanford game.

LOUIS CONLAN'S FRESHMEN

For the past few weeks, the Yearlings, under the capable coaching of Louis Conlan, have been going through a "hatching" process. They will soon become acclimated and then the real practice work of the season will begin for them.

Coach Conlan's program has been one marked by efficiency and effectiveness. At 12:30 every day there is a lecture; through this medium "Dutch" is able to illustrate plays and bring out various fundamental gridiron principles. The Frosh then rest up until three o'clock, when they put to practice the principles that are inculcated at the lectures. As soon as the entire squad is assembled on the field, they are called together by the Coach who leads them through setting-up exercises. The next event on the practice program is the tackling dummy; the linemen take their turn at the dummy while the back-field men are practicing their steps, and the backs have their turn while the linemen are pushing the bucking machine around the field. Punting, passing, and going down under punts follow in order. There are several good punters among the Freshmen and Conlan is certain that a few of the yearlings will make a name for themselves at the gentle art of "spiraling" them through the air.

It is too early in the season to pick out any individual among the Yearlings and designate him as a real find. However, one can say that, on the whole, the present crop is indicative of bigger and better varsities in the future.

NEW CAPTAIN SYSTEM

As a tribute to Pat O'Rourke, there will be no regular captain elected for '26 until the end of the season. At that time the letter men of the 1925 season will gather and elect a captain for this year. Pat wishes to come back and take his honored place as leader of the Fighting Irish, but has not sufficiently recovered from his illness to warrant his playing. Because of this, Coach Madigan decided on the above place of election and also developed a new system for this year.

The Varsity men who played with Pat for three years and are now Seniors will share authority. These men are John Watson, Leo Rooney, James Underhill and Al Collins. All of these men are students of football and will fit into the position very well.

One of these veterans will be appointed captain on the eve of each game. As there are only four of them, they will take charge of at least two games each, as ten games are on the schedule.

The appointments will not be by election, but will be entirely in the hands of Coach Madigan. This will be necessary chiefly because of the lack of time and also to facilitate the choice of the best men for the most important games.

This system has been worked out successfully at other colleges, and there is no reason why it should not at Saint Mary's. But it is certain that there will be plenty of competition to see who will lead the team in the California and Little-Big Games. Who wants to get the pigskins from these two games? Just four, fighting, crafty veterans, that's all.

"RED" STRADER JOINS FOOTBALL "PROS"

Norman Strader, without doubt the greatest fullback ever developed at Saint Mary's, recently joined the Chicago "Bulls," a professional football team, managed by the Sternham brothers, former members of Grange's Chicago "Bears."

"Red" was farmed out to Syracuse by the Cleveland Americans and was later recalled to that team. It will be interesting to note if the "Red-head" retains "that old fire" that was so instrumental in his success. The East will get a chance to see another All-American fullback in action. We can be certain that Red will make as good a showing as did Ernie Nevers, the other Pacific Coast All-American fullback.

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Sports

GEORGE W. CLAUSE

IS IT OR IS IT NOT?

By George W. Clause

Is Tennis a minor sport, or is it not? Such is the question that has been agitating tennis circles about Saint Mary's. Much material has been gathered by the players proving it to be the only recognized minor sport at Saint Mary's, but as yet nothing substantial enough has been produced to convince Louis Le Fevre, Athletic Moderator, that emblems should be awarded. The bone of contention lies in the inability of the tennis faction to find a statement in the constitution justifying the Moderator to award blocks. Despite the fact that there is a note in the minutes of 1924 Student Body meeting, authorizing the awarding of blocks to participants of all recognized minor sports, the board of Athletic Control does not see fit to appropriate the right to give blocks to members of the tennis team, who have been representing Saint Mary's on the courts for the last three seasons and have awards due them since 1924.

The gist of the matter is, that if tennis is a recognized minor sport, then blocks should be awarded for the past seasons, and if it is not a minor sport, then it should be made one so as to receive proper attention in the constitution. When we consider the ruling in the constitution that states that all minor spors be awarded emblems as filed in the Moderator's office, we cannot help but wonder what the clause means if it does not refer to Tennis. A team that has gone up against Santa Clara twice and that has not lost a match against our inveterate foe, should at least command a passing notice. Aside from this, we can also state that Tennis should be the first of all the minor sports because of its position in regards to popularity and importance. Saint Mary's has not as yet put forth any notable handball, swimming, or indoor teams, but for the last five years its Tennis teams have upheld the tradition of Saint Mary's in a praiseworthy manner. It is to be hoped that this matter of awarding blocks will be settled as soon as possible.

JINX CONTINUES TO PURSUE SCARLETT

It would seem that "old man Jinx" refuses to give Jack Scarlett a rest. In his first year of varsity football Jack was making splendid progress at end, when unfortunately he pulled a muscle in his knee; this handicapped Jack greatly and kept him from gaining a lot of valuable playing experience; in fact he played through the Santa Clara game of that year being hardly able to get up from his crouch position. Not much significance was given to the injury; everyone took it for granted that it was part of the game. Then last year, just as he was giving every evidence of developing into a stellar end, Jack broke his leg in the Whittier game, and was out of actual play for the remainder of the season. Everyone sympathized with Jack, but consoled themselves with the thought that next year Scarlett would be able to "do his stuff." Well, next year has come. Jack Scarlett is the same old "hard luck man." This time the unwelcome visitor has come earlier than ever in the form of an attack of appendicitis.

Jack was operated on at the Providence hospital on September 6th. Being in extraordinarily good condition, Jack was able to weather the storm very well. The operation was performed in such a way that none of the muscles were cut. This method, known as the "gridiron cut," permits the wound to heal unusually fast. So there is some hope that Jack will be able to take an active part in the Varsity games before long.

VARSITY STARTS PRACTICE

By Joseph F. Clause

The Saints started at sound of the whistle Wednesday, the 15th, and called the opening practice of the season. Thanks to "Slip" Madigan's foresight the day was spent in real practice and not posing before the camera. The Saint Mary's mentor invited the boys with the cameras out the day before and let them take pictures till weary. The five senior varsity men who will alternate as leaders of the Saint team were then named.

To watch the boys work out for the initial practice made one believe they had been holding summer practice on account of the manner in which they got down to hitting the bucking machine and working up a respectable sweat. The old bucking machine was repaired just before practice when some new canvas replaced the old that had been knawed away by the more ferocious linemen. The dummy was next in line. "Old Oscar" (that's the dummy's name) sure takes an awful beating. Time and again he goes down just to come up for more. Setting up exercises peculiar to the Notre Dame shift were next in order. A good stiff half hour was given to this. These exercises tend to bring the athlete around into form and to keep him off the injury list. Ankles are gone over and the legs strengthened by this unique method.

Some time later there was a rush showerward. A big splash followed and the first day's practice at Saint Mary's was over.

ANOTHER FRESHMAN GAME

Coach Pruitt of Marysville High School has asked for a game with the Freshmen in the northern city on October 8th. The game has been accepted and the Freshman will have to figure out some fast jumps to be back in time for the California game. Marysville is very strong, losing only to Chico last year and thus coming into a triple tie for the Northern Interscholastic title; they withdrew because two more games would be necessary. Pruitt has been attending coaching schools and with a practical veteran outfit is out to whip every prep school in the State.

BASKETBALL

In order to discover new talent and also to prepare for a strenuous basketball season, it has been decided to have several basketball games before Christmas and to continue practice through the holidays. The team that will be formed before the regular season will be known as the "Independents." Practice will start about November 15th and two weeks later the squad will probably open against the Y. M. I., No. 6. Games with other clubs are also being secured.

THE STUDENT MANAGER SYSTEM

Due to an increase in the number of varsity candidates the student manager system has been enlarged upon. Peter Stolich has been appointed Senior Manager and has been given a sum of seventeen assistants. The managers are divided into two groups, "A" and "B." Stolich himself leads the first group, which is composed of two Sophomore foremen, O'Keefe and Heinz, and six Freshmen, Willett, Freitas, Walsh, Hooley, Breslin and De Von. Jim Duffey has charge of group "B," his Sophomore foremen are Linehan and Bertain, while the Freshmen members of this group are Barton, Singer, H. Bill, Ford, Gallagher, Felix.

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On and Off Campus

THE SECOND STUDENT BODY MEETING

The second regular meeting of the Student Body took place in the College gymnasium Thursday, September 16, at 11:00 o'clock. A large and enthusiastic gathering of students were present, and many took active parts in the important discussions which were brought up.

The principal purpose of this meeting was to appoint the various committees for the coming year. The first and most important group appointed was the Varsity Committee, consisting of the following men:

Mr. Edward P. Madigan, Athletic Coach; Mr. Louis F. LeFevre, Graduate Manager; Mr. James L. Hagerty, Moderator of Athletics; Robert F. Farrell, President of Student Body; Harold Clark, Clarence Carroll, Raymond Keegan.

Deciding what games shall be considered intercollegiate with regard to awards and selecting the men who are eligible to receive varsity sweaters are among the most important duties of this committee.

The Financial Committee, whose duty it is to handle all financial matters of the Student Body, includes the following men:

J. Halley, Treasurer of Student Body; Mr. Louis LeFevre, Graduate Manager; Andrew B. House.

The Publication Committee, whose duty it is to supervise and safeguard the interest of all student publications, was chosen as follows:

Brother Z. Leo, Faculty Advisor; Richard B. Maher, Editor of The Collegian; Raymond Arata, Editor of the Handbook; Robert F. Farrell, President of the Student Body. Editor of The Collegian Annual not yet appointed.

A special committee of three men was appointed for the purpose of drawing up plans for the institution of the Society of Knights, to take the place of the Rally Committee. This committee is composed of:

Ignatius R. McVay, Robert F. Farrell, James Duffy.

The proposed Society of Knights is to be organized for the interest of the school, their most important duties being as follows:

1. To act as student police.
2. To act as ushers at all games and all student gatherings.
3. To conduct rallies.
4. To act as a steering committee at the beginning of each semester.
5. To arrange transportation for students to athletic games.
6. To arrange entertainments for visiting teams.
7. Other duties which may later arise.

During the past two years the Students' Handbook of Saint Mary's has been a great help to students and an interesting little volume to those outside the College. The publication of this book requires considerable time and effort, and the choosing of an editor for such a task is very important. However, in appointing Raymond J. Arata, Editor for the 1927-28 Handbook, we feel that the publication is in the hands of a man who will do his utmost to compile a book which will be representative of our college.

The meeting was further enlivened by a talk from our coach, Mr. Madigan. Slip spoke of the program for physical education and explained the election of captain for the Varsity football team of 1926. As Pat O'Rourke, captain-elect, was unable to return to school, it was considered best for all interests to divide the duties of captain among the five senior Varsity men, each to captain the team in two games. At the end of the season, the captain shall be appointed from this group. Mr. Madigan also spoke of football practice and asked that all students cooperate with the coaching staff with regard to the rules laid down for the attendance at practice on the field.

The members of the Junior class, who publish The Collegian Annual, spoke about the 1927 yearbook and asked for the co-operation of the students as a whole. Brother Lawrence also said a few words about the Annual, pointing out that if the students want a good yearbook they must be willing to work for it and lend their financial support.

The meeting was concluded with the singing of the College hymn led by head yell leader Clarence Carroll.

—R. F. F.

THE STUDENTS' RETREAT

We who are enjoying the benefits of a good education at Saint Mary's perhaps do not fully realize the value of the many opportunities offered us for our spiritual as well as our intellectual and physical development. We know our instructors and athletic coaches are among the best, but at times we appear indifferent to the advantages we have for the practice of our Catholic faith; we seem to take these things as a matter of course. From time to time, however, it becomes necessary to remind us that we have a higher end to strive for than success in the world. For this reason student missions and retreats are given, in which we are asked to look back over our lives and check up our affairs with God.

During the week just passed it has been our good fortune to have been offered the graces of a retreat conducted by Reverend Father Henry D. Sutton, of the Order of Redemptorists. Father Sutton is a young priest who thoroughly knows young men and the problems they encounter in college life, himself having attended a Catholic institution of the same type as Saint Mary's. As Father Sutton told us in his first conference, he wished to be as one of us, and to instruct and aid us as an intimate friend in our midst, rather than as one on the heights speaking words of deep wisdom. Father Sutton talked to the students in plain, every-day lan-

(Continued on next page)

Books

MARK AIKEN

"THOUGHT"
A Quarterly of the Sciences and Letters

American Press, New York
($5.00 Yearly)

Add to the too small list of worthwhile American Catholic publications a new venture of the Jesuits which bids fair to prove worthy of top rank. Wilfrid Parsons, S. J., editor of "America," is editor-in-chief of "Truth," and about him is grouped a staff of associate editors, experts in Theology, Sociology, Education, Philosophy, History, and Literature. "Aggregated to the Board of Editors and Associate Editors," says a legend on the fly leaf, "is a group of scholars, each well equipped in his own specialty. The function of this group is to advise the respective Associate Editors upon matters of research import, and upon questions touching the timeliness and scholarly value of any submitted manuscript." An excellent start.

In the September issue, which is No. 2 of the first volume, appear some very interesting essays on early Mississippi Valley history, on social tendencies in the United States, and on several problems of philosophy. Especially interesting should be the article on "Catholicism and Pessimism," by Robert R. Hull, assistant editor of "Our Sunday Visitor." The main tenor of this essay is to show the utility to which the philosophy professed by Schopenhauer and Von Hartmann and Saltus can be put in defending our Faith against the attacks of the idealists.

"Thought" has made a most auspicious beginning: it is to be hoped that its excellence will not dwindle to that wishy-washy standard to which some religious periodicals seem fated by reason of lack of support and vital, intelligent direction. Catholicism never grows tiresome; in it is food for thought which no mortal's study can exhaust, but some of the constructions put upon Catholicism by zealous but ill-advised Catholic writers grow very tiresome indeed, and it is our fervent wish that "Thought" will never afford these constructions space in her pages.

—R. B. M.

BELLARION

By Rafael Sabatini
Houghton Mifflin, Boston, etc.

What would happen if a youth of a high order of intelligence were to suddenly leave all books behind him, and plunge into the life of an adventurer who must live by his wits? This is the question, among others that Sabatini attempts to answer in his latest work. Bellarion, highly skilled in correct reasoning, but ignorant of all the evils that the world is heir to, is thrown into the quick moving life of fifteenth century Italy. Circumstances place him in the very thickest of the many conspiracies that were so common in those times, and Bellarion by using that knowledge of logic that he possesses, is able to look out for himself. He becomes a renowned warrior, but even then he is unable to carry the heart of the Princess Valeria, how he does finally and how he shows himself to be not only a soldier but a man, is a story that will hold the reader from first to last.

Sabatini has a way with him that makes his stories vital, revivifying the spirit of the days he speaks about. When we are finished we also would like to have lived in that restless period that caused towns to be fortified and houses to be built like fortresses. The pleasure with which the various dilemmas are advanced, and received, shows how eagerly the author worked over his own problems to make his hero craftier. It is this constant winning out in the face of odds by some clever move of the pawns of the game, that makes us enjoy the work. "Bellarion" does not teach a lesson, it does not present a study of character, in fact if we read too many "Bellarions" we would find them extremely harmful, but to beguile away an hour, to dwell for a time in the land of romance, to forget the problems of the cosmos, nothing is more suitable than this story of yesterday.

—FRANCIS BOLAND.

ABOUT OLD GREECE
"The Hill of Athena"

(H. H. Powers $1.50. Macmillan Co. 1924)

If there be any Grecolatrists among us, they are assured a revery in this little book. The author, a well-known writer upon travel, has here given us a panorama of the famed Acropolis from the earliest Mycean days, down to the time of St. Paul. He has not written technically, nor in the usual labored manner of such works, but has happily devised a scheme whereby the city tells its own story by means of the vivid glimpses which we catch of it from age to age. It is a popular naration, this, rather imaginative, but of the type which gives striking reality to history.

guage, and his subjects were such as would profit young men in their daily life.

In his first conference, Father Sutton talked at length of the great business of life, stressing the ends for which man was made and showing the importance of every individual's seeking his own salvation above all other things. Next he considered the great obstacle to success from the Catholic viewpoint: mortal sin and its great evil. The three things necessary to make a mortal sin were explained in every detail, and the ways and means of overcoming temptations to these offenses suggested.

In the next lecture on the closing of our accounts with God, Father Sutton reminded us of the certainty and uncertainty of death. Certain because we all must die; uncertain because no one in the world knows how, when or in what condition death will approach. The necessity of always being prepared to die was then discussed, the means of keeping constantly in the state of grace being explained in the lecture on Confession, its institution, need, and great value.

The first part of the retreat having thus dealt with the more impressive and religious aspects of life, the following lectures touched on topics of a more practical nature. In his lecture on the Student's opportunities, Father Sutton considered the conditions of our own college, giving examples from his own experience of the different ways in which students of his own acquaintance had reacted to the opportunities of college life.

Father Sutton next considered the pleasures of student life, emphasizing the great need of remembering our purpose in life in all our activities outside the lecture halls and away from the influence of our instructors. As we are closely watched by those among whom we live, we must uphold the reputation of our college at all times. We who enjoy more opportunities than others have greater responsibilities to meet in life.

The concluding lecture of the retreat was by far the most impressive. Father Sutton read a mother's letter to her son on the remembrance of his seventeenth birthday, in which the great depth of a mother's love was shown. By a comparison of that mother's love for her son with that of the Blessed Virgin for us, we were brought to a deeper realization that God's mother is our own mother.

The retreat came to a close after the conference and talk on our Blessed Mother, with the Papal blessing and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

In return for his wonderful lectures and his untiring efforts to inspire and strengthen us in our life work, all that Father Sutton asks is that we say an occasional prayer for him in order that in his attempts to bring other souls to God's grace he may not stray from God's grace himself. For the good work he has done for us, as students of Saint Mary's, the least we can do is to sincerely thank Father Sutton and promise to remember him in our prayers.

R. F. F.

FRESHMAN RECEPTION

In an atmosphere permeated with soft music, subdued lights and genuine hospitality, the class of 1930 were officially welcomed to Saint Mary's College on the night of September the tenth. Without a doubt the Freshman Reception which was sponsored as is the custom by the Sophomore class, was the most successful dance ever given in the Alumni Gymnasium.

Everything pertaining to the dance was a fine tribute to the work of the class of 1929 and the school is justly proud of the second year men.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the evening, if it is possible to distinguish between the many commendable points, were the decorations. Not only were they unique, but also original as it was the first time the gym has been decorated in that manner. Blue and red streamers were used to make a false ceiling through which filtered colored lights from the balcony. Seventy-five pieces of furniture and fifty floor lamps were placed around the walls and so well arranged as to create a very homey atmosphere. The music, which was furnished by Riding's Orchestra, must also be listed among the minor successes, for they rendered highly satisfactory medolies which made even the most timid Freshman encore madly at the close of each dance. The guests were sincerely enthusiastic in their praise of this first social function of the year.

It is impossible to say just who is responsible for the great success of the evening as every member of the Sophomore class worked hard and unsparingly that the Reception might be worthy of the name of the class. Mr. Massa was chairman of the committee and he was ably assisted by Messrs. Mullany, Linehan, Merrick, Driscoll, and Caire. A word of commendation must also be said for Mr. O'Kane, who is president of the class.

We are of the opinion that this is but the beginning of the social triumphs of the class of 1929 and feel certain that they will be responsible for many a pleasant evening in the years to come. Mr. Fitzgerald, the president of the Freshman class has promised to return the Sophomores' favor in even better style if that is possible. We congratulate the Sophomores and wish the Freshmen luck in their attempt to dethrone the newly crowned social lions of Saint Mary's College.

COMMERCE CLUB

The Commerce Club has announced that Mr. Ray Hudson, representative of the Department of Commerce of the United States, will speak at Saint Mary's College on September the 30th in the Alumni Gymnasium at 10 A. M. Every man registered in the School of Commerce is invited to hear Mr. Hudson. He will speak on "The Elimination of Waste in Industry." This is to be the first function of the club this year and from all indications a better speaker for the first general meeting could not have been secured. Mr. Hudson has a national reputation and while in the bay district he will be entertained by the various Chambers of Commerce and business men's clubs. On Tuesday evening, September 28, Mr. Hudson will give an illustrated lecture before the Transportation Club of San Francisco at the Palace Hotel. This lecture is respectfully called to the attention of upper division men registered in Commerce as it will be one of the finest and most interesting lectures of Mr. Hudson's visit to the Pacific coast. Reservations for this lecture may be made by application to H. Clark. There is no admission fee.

There will be a meeting of the Commerce Club the first Monday night in October which will be presided over by a prominent banker of San Francisco who will give an informal lecture on "Banking Institutions and their relation to the College man." This is the first informal seminar of the club this year and it is hoped that a goodly representation of the club will be present.

PRESS CLUB LUNCHEON

On Tuesday, September 14, a luncheon was served at the Press Club in honor of the five captains of the football teams representing the universities of the Bay region. It was a rather unique meeting, for never before have the representatives of Stanford, California, Saint Ignatius, Santa Clara, and Saint Mary's gathered at the same meeting. This union of friendly foes was sponsored by the Post-Enquirer, and was for the purpose of introducing to the Press Club the captains of the various teams so that the members of that august body might have some fuel to start the fires of prognostication for the season.

The Press Club is composed of the select members of the professional men about town who still have the spirit of the gridiron in their hearts, but who are sometimes confined to their offices when an important game is being played. They know that they should be there cheering for Alma Mater, or a favorite, but alas and alack, business comes before pleasure. The next best thing is to hold a "post mortem," and this they do over the noon-day festive board. It is here that many coaches have been apprized as to how the game could and should have been won, many lengthy kicks have been sent spiralling into the ozone, many precious yards have been gained and here games have been won and lost.

The captains were not there merely to enjoy a very pleasing luncheon, however, for it seems that there was a prearranged conspiracy between the toastmaster and the Press Club whereby each captain was to be called upon to make a speech. In more or less eloquent fashion, these worthies managed to outline the prospects of their respective teams for the coming season.

The toastmaster served a summons upon Dan Murphy (Phil's little brother) to speak first, and four other prospective speakers simultaneously breathed a sigh of relief. Captain Murphy reminded the Press Club that Saint Ignatius was but a mere infant on the gridiron but assured all concerned that the public will be surprised to learn just how much good football such a youngster can understand and execute.

Al Collins, captain by proxy for Pat O'Rourke, assured the members that the Saints were going to be a fighting team, that they would fight a good, hard, clean, and sportsmanlike fight, and that their goal would be at the top of the heap, with a clean slate.

Captain Casanova, of the fighting Broncos, emphasized the fact that his Alma Mater was the smallest in numbers, but that what they lacked in numbers would be made up for by the fighting spirit of his team, under the guidance of Coach Adam Walsh.

Captain Swan, of Stanford, seemed satisfied to make no predictions, since from experience he had learned that the loss of one star such as Ernie Nevers could mean so much to a team However, he did venture to say that the Cardinals would be in the midst of the melee, doing her utmost to get up on the top and to tumble her friendly foes off one at a time (this with a portentous leer at one Mr. Griffin).

Finally, Captain Griffin was called upon, and being a man of few words, contented himself with referring to the Bears' serious loss in Andy Smith, and stating his team's undying faith in Coach Price.

Hand shaking and wishes for a successful season drew the luncheon to a close.

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ALUMNI

CHARLES WAGNER

Charles Wagner, '25, of Los Angeles, visited the College recently. He is now manager of an insurance office in Los Angeles.

RESERVED ALUMNI SECTION

Provisions have been made for the reserving of a special section at the Memorial Stadium for the coming football game between California and Saint Mary's.

ARCHIE MEDLIN

Archie Medlin, former football captain and a member of the '17 Varsity which defeated California, is now with the Horticultural Department at Visalia, Tulare County.

FURTHER UNITS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Tim Canty, '23, Alumni Secretary, announces the prospective organization of several Units of the Alumni Association, like that recently created in San Francisco. Units are already active in San Francisco, Eureka, Sacramento and the East Bay District. Prospective units will be in Los Angeles, Fresno, Watsonville and Stockton.

SAN FRANCISCO ALUMNI UNIT

The San Francisco members of the Alumni Association of Saint Mary's College met at Sacred Heart College on September 8 to organize a San Francisco Unit of the general Alumni Association. The purpose of the formation of such a unit was to provide for the caring of the specific needs of the Alumni of San Francisco; it will be the means of solving any weighty matters brought to their attention. This Unit will assume the leadership in the campaign to be conducted in the city for the raising of funds for a new Saint Mary's.

This organization was presided over by Edward I. Barry, '07, acting President of the general Alumni Association. Before proceeding in the principal business, those gathered arose in respect to the memory of the late Judge Lennon, former President of the general Alumni Association.

Talks were made regarding the formation of the unit by Brother Gregory, Brother Agnon and William Fitzgerald, '05, Secretary of the general Alumni Association. Officers for the new unit were elected as follows:

President, Col. John Flynn, '01, former Varsity pitcher and now Tax Counselor in San Francisco; Vice-President, George H. Barron, '87, Curator of the De Young Museum; Secretary, Cornelius Kelly, '09; Treasurer, Dr. Charles S. Maguire, '90. Incidental to an acknowledgment of his nomination, Mr. Barron made an excellent talk on the work of Saint Mary's and the Alumni Association.

EXAMINATION FOR NOMINATION TO ANNAPOLIS NAVAL ACADEMY

Owing to the large number of applicants desiring appointment to the United States Military and Naval Academies, Congressman Albert E. Carter, representative of the Sixth Congressional District of California, which consists of Alameda County, desires to make the following announcement:

There will be no examination for the selection of candidates for nomination to the West Point Military Academy, as there is no vacancy in this district for 1927, the next vacancy occurring in 1928.

There is a vacancy in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, however, and Mr. Carter has arranged with the United States Civil Service Commission to hold a competitive examination in order that candidates for nomination for appointment to that acadamy may be selected. This examination will be held in the Post Office Building in Berkeley on Saturday, October 23, 1926.

Any young man who is a resident of Alameda County and who will be not less than sixteen nor more than twenty years of age on April 1 next, is eligible to take the examination.

Applicants who desire to take this examination should make application to Congressman Albert E. Carter, at his office, Room 511, Bank of Italy Building, 11th and Broadway, Oakland, California, and if eligible, will be given a card admitting him to the examination room.

Further information regarding the examination as well as booklets relative to the appointment and admission of cadets to the Naval Academy may be obtained upon application.

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SAINT MARY'S

SENIORS HOLD SECOND MEETING

FOLLOWING the announcement by the "Rings and Pins" committee, that all available models and prices had been secured, the class of '27 held the second regular meeting on September the eighth. After the reading and acceptance of the minutes of the previous meeting, President McGettigan declared a recess to enable the members of the class to view the prospective graduation emblems. A vote was next taken and the class declared itself in favor of an onyx ring as the class insignia. A discussion arose in regard to financial matters which was soon settled to the satisfaction of everyone. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Wilde for his unselfish work as chairman of the committee and there being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

ATHLETIC COMMITTEE MEETS

The traditional high school committee was again formed and held its first regular meeting on September fifteenth. Its members, likewise in accordance with precedence, consisted of captains of the various sports and of an unathletic secretary, together with the president of the student body. Mr. Frank Kennedy was appointed secretary, while Mr. M. Noonan, J. Kelleher, M. Champion, and L. Kalich composed the remaining number of members. The usual excerpt from the constitution and the by-laws read and the men informed of their duties as representatives of athletics at Saint Mary's High. A resolution was next adopted which forbade the appointing of a football manager for the coming season. The reason for the action lies in the fact that since Athletic Moderator O'Neil had already scheduled all games, a manager would be useless, and to award him a manager's block would be little short of a gift.

At the close of the voicing of various opinions in regard to future action of the committee the meeting was adjourned.

FOOTBALL TEAM ELECTS LEADER

Due to the approaching game with McClymond's High, Coach Hungerford called a meeting of the football squad for the purpose of electing a captain. Quarterback M. Noonan was found to be the choice of his teammates and he was elected "Skipper."

There are very few men who possess the capabilities of Mr. Noonan, and the high school division as a whole voices its compliments and well wishes to him. He has proven himself in past years to be a real football player, a splendid sportsman, and a true gentleman. Whether or not the team goes through a successful season, it will always feel confident that Mark has given his all to bring home a win.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT BODY MEETING

The first meeting of the Saint Mary's High School student body for the year 1926-27 was held in the College Gymnasium, Friday morning at eleven o'clock, President Lynch presiding.

After the minutes for the previous meeting had been read and accepted the first meeting of the athletic committee was read. Following are the men of that committee: President Lynch, J. Kelleher, L. Kalich, M. Noonan, M. Champion, and F. Kennedy. A reading of the High School Constitution was followed by a short discussion as to the advisability of introducing a new amendment which would make the Vice-President of the Student Body subject to the same qualifications for election as the President. P. Wheeler was appointed to look into attention to the forthcoming football season and the game with McClymond's High that afternoon—the opening game for the high school team. Coach Paul Hungerford asked for the support of the students, pointing out the sacrifice the team was making in order to uphold Saint Mary's reputation. Captain Noonan expressed confidence in the team and Brother Virgil concluded with the statement that anyone who would not go to the high school games should not be considered a member of that student body. The president then spoke on the separation of the High School. The lower division at Berkeley, he said, manifesting considerable interest in what the upper division here on Broadway was doing. With the appointment of L. Kalich yell leader, the meeting adjourned.

—HAROLD F. DOBBINS.

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